

FET

How should our *feſtered* ſores be cured? *Hooker, b. i.*
 Inward corruption and infected ſin,
 Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained fill,
 And *feſtering* ſore did rangle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart
 To hear themſelves remember'd.
 —Well might they *feſter* gainſt ingratitude,
 And tent themſelves with death. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
 Mind that their ſouls
 May make a peaceful and a ſweet retire
 From off theſe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
 Muſt lie and *feſter*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
 There was imagination, that between a knight whom
 the duke had taken into ſome good degree of favour, and
 Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well
 healed, which might perhaps be *feſtering* in his breaſt, and
 by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*
 Paſſion, anger, and unkindneſs may give a wound that
 ſhall bleed and ſmart; but it is treachery only that makes it
feſter. *South's Sermons.*
FESTINATE. *adj.* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. A
 word not in uſe.
 Advise the duke, where you are going, to a moſt *feſtinate*
 preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *feſtinate*.] Haſtily; ſpeedily;
 with ſpeed. Not in uſe.
 Take this key; give enlargement to the ſwain, and bring
 him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*
FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.
FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaſts;
 joyous.
 He appeared at great tables, and *feſtival* entertainments,
 that he might manifeſt his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*
FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feaſt; anniversary-day of civil or
 religious joy.
 So tedious is this day,
 As is the night before ſome *feſtival*,
 To an impatient child that hath new robes,
 And may not wear them. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
 Th' invited ſiſters with their graces bleſt
 Their *feſtivals*. *Sandys.*
 The morning trumpets *feſtival* proclaim'd
 Through each high ſtreet. *Milton's Agoniſtiſt.*
 Follow, ye nymphs and ſhepherds all,
 Come celebrate this *feſtival*,
 And merrily ſing, and ſport, and play;
 For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*
 By ſacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever
 they had ſpoken amiſs during the *feſtival*. *Notes on the Odeſſey.*
 The *feſtival* of our Lord's reſurrection we have celebrated,
 and may now conſider the chief conſequence of his reſurrec-
 tion, a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
FESTIVE. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; beſtiring a
 feaſt.
 The glad circle round them yield their ſouls
 To *feſtive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomſon.*
FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin, from *feſtive*.]
 1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing.
 The daughter of Jephtha came to be worſhipped as a deity,
 and had an annual *feſtivity* obſerved unto her honour. *Brown.*
 There happening a great and ſolemn *feſtivity*, ſuch as the
 ſheep-hearings uſed to be, David condeſcends to beg of a rich
 man ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*
 2. Gaity; joyfulneſs; temper or behaviour beſtiring a feaſt.
 To thoſe perſons there is no better inſtrument to cauſe the
 remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than
 the recommending it by *feſtivity* and joy of a holyday. *Taylor.*
FESTOON. *n. f.* [*feſto-n*, French.] In architecture, an orna-
 ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of
 flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickſet at the middle,
 and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down
 perpendicularly. *Harris.*
FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*feſtucca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between
 green and yellow.
 Therein may be diſcovered a little infect of a *feſtucine* or
 pale green, reſembling a locuſt or graſhopper. *Brown.*
FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*feſtucca*, Latin.] Formed of ſtraw.
 We ſpeak of ſtraws, or *feſtucous* diviſions, lightly drawn
 over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TO FET. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.
 Get home with thy ſewel, made ready to *fet*,
 The ſooner the eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*
 He in a chair was *fet*,
 Toſſing and turning them withouten end;
 But for he was unable them to *fet*,
 A little boy did on him ſtill attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jchoiakim, who
 ſlew him with the ſword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*
FET. *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe from *fait*, French, a part or portion.]
 A piece.
 The bottom clear,
 New laid with many a *fet*

FET

Of ſeed-pearl, ere ſhe bath'd her there
 Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*
TO FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd*; anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather
 came from *To fet*. [preccan, petcan, Saxon.]
 1. To go and bring.
 They have devis'd a mean
 How he her chamber-window will aſcend,
 And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakeſpeare.*
 We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judg. xx.*
 Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.
Gen. xxvii. 9.
 The feat of empire, where the Irifh come,
 And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*
 Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound,
 Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*
 2. To derive; to draw.
 On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
 Whoſe blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H. V.*
 3. To ſtrike at a diſtance.
 The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are
 the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is ſeen
 in ordnance and muſkets. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
 4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation.
 In ſmells we ſee their great and ſudden effect in *fetching*
 men again, when they ſwoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 At Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the
 encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetch'd* up to its per-
 fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age
 or two in other countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*
 5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.
 General terms may ſufficiently convey to the people what
 our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compaſs of
 the ordinance. *Sanderſon.*
 6. To produce by ſome kind of force.
 Theſe ways, if there were any ſecret excellence among
 them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-
 vance itſelf by. *Milton on Education.*
 An human ſoul without education is like marble in the
 quarry, which ſhews none of its beauties 'till the ſkill of the
 poliſher *fetches* out the colours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
 7. To perform any excursion.
 I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
 The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
 Hath charg'd you ſhould not ſpeak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*
 When evening grey doth riſe, I *fetch* my round
 Over the mount, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*
 To come to that place they muſt *fetch* a compaſs three miles
 on the right hand through a foreſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
 8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence.
 Note a wild and wanton herd,
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
 Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakeſp.*
 The fox *fetch'd* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious
 cluſter of grapes. *L'Eſtrange.*
 Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that loſt her
 beauty by the ſmall-pox, ſhe *fetches* a deep ſigh. *Addiſon.*
 9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.
 Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtreight we *fetcht*
 The ſyrens iſle; a ſpickeleſs wind fo ſtrecht
 Her wings to waſt us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
 It needs not thy belief,
 If earth, induſtrious of herſelf, *fetch* day
 Travelling Eaſt; and with her part averſe
 From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
 Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. viii.*
 The hare laid himſelf down, and took a nap; for, ſays he,
 I can *fetch* up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
 10. To obtain as its price.
 During ſuch a ſtate, ſilver in the coin will never *fetch* as
 much as the ſilver in bullion. *Locke.*
TO FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.
 Like a ſhifted wind unto a fail,
 It makes the courſe of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakeſpeare.*
FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any
 thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing ſeems in-
 tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.
 An envious neighbour is eaſy to find,
 His cumberſome *fetches* are ſeldom behind;
 His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
 His purpoſe once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuſſ. Huſband.*
 It is a *fetch* of wit;
 You laying theſe flight ſullies on my ſon,
 As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*
 But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
 As rota men of politicks,
 Streight caſt about to over-reach
 Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*
 The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 42.*
 From theſe inſtances and *fetches*
 Thou mak'ſt of horſes, clocks and watches,

Quoth

FEV

Quoth Mat, thou ſeem'ſt to mean
 That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*
FE'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.
FE'TID. *adj.* [*ſetidus*, Latin; *ſetides*, Fr.] Stinking; ran-
 cid; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.
 Moſt putrefactions are of an odious ſmell; for they ſmell
 either *ſetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 In the moſt ſevere orders of the church of Rome, thoſe who
 praſtice abſtinent, feel after it *ſetid* hot eruptions. *Arbutn.*
 Plague, fierceſt child of Nemeliſ divine,
 Deſcends from Ethiopia's poiſon'd woods,
 From ſifted Cairo's filth and *ſetid* fields. *Thomſon's Summer.*
FE'TIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſetid*.] The quality of ſtinking.
FE'TLOCK. *n. f.* [*ſet and lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the
 hair of the mane that grows behind the pattern-joint of many
 horſes: horſes of a low ſize have ſcarce any ſuch tuft.
Farrier's Dict.
 Their wounded ſteeds
 Fret *ſetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
 Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Sh. H. V.*
 White were the *ſetlocks* of his feet before,
 And on his front a ſnowy ſtar he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
FE'TOR. *n. f.* [*ſetor*, Latin.] A ſlink; a ſtench; a ſtrong
 and offenſive ſmell.
 The *ſetor* may diſcover itſelf by ſweat and humour. *Brown.*
 When the ſymptoms are attended with a *ſetor* of any kind,
 ſuch a diſeaſe will be cured by acceſcent ſubſtances, and
 none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
FE'TTER. *n. f.* It is commonly uſed in the plural *ſetters*.
 [from *ſet*; pertere, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by
 which walking is hindered.
 Doctrine unto fools is as *ſetters* on the feet, and like ma-
 nacles on the right hand. *Eccl. xxi. 19.*
 Drawing after me the chains and *ſetters* whereunto I have
 been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.
Raleigh's Apology.
 Paſſion's too fierce to be in *ſetters* bound,
 And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*
 The wretch in double *ſetters* bound,
 Your potent mercy may releaſe. *Prior.*
 I thought her pride
 Had broke your *ſetters*, and aſſur'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*
TO FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain;
 to ſtackle; to tie.
 Neither her great worthineſs nor his own ſuffering for her,
 could *ſetter* his ſickleneſs. *Sidney.*
 My conſcience! thou art *ſetter'd*
 More than my thanks and writs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
 Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a ſilken thread;
 Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Doth a maſter chide his ſervant becauſe he doth not come,
 yet knows that the ſervant is chained and *ſetter'd*, ſo as he can-
 not move? *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*
 A chain which man to *ſetter* man has made;
 By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*
TO FE'TTLE. *v. n.* [A cant word from *ſet*.] To do triſling
 buſineſs; to ply the hands without labour.
 When your maſter is moſt buſy in company, come in and
 pretend to ſettle about the room; and if he chides, ſay you
 thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*
FE'TUS. *n. f.* [*ſetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embrio; any
 thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.
 Nor are we at leiſure to examine that paradox of Hippo-
 crates, which ſome learned phyſicians have of late revived,
 that the *ſetus* reſpires in the womb. *Boyle.*
FEUD. *n. f.* [preahs, emity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;
 oppoſition; war.
 Though men would find ſuch mortal *feuds*
 In ſharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*
 In former ages it was a conſtant policy of France to raiſe
 and cheriſh intestine *feuds* and diſcords in the iſle of Great
 Britain. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
 Scythia mourns
 Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
 Lie half uncropt by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addiſon's Cata.*
FEUDAL. *adj.* [*ſeudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees,
 feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.
FEUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; ſomething held by tenure;
 a fee; a ſeu.
 Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,
 having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws
 utterly ſtrange to the laws of England. *Hale.*
FEUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief,
 but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperiour.
 The duke of Parma was reaſonably well tempted to be
 true to that enterprize, by no leſs promiſe than to be made a
feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the ſeignory
 in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.
Bacon's War with Spain.
FE'VER. *n. f.* [*ſieve*, French; *ſebris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in
 which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened,

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or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes
 continual, ſometimes intermittent.
 Think'ſt thou the ſry *fever* will go out
 With titles blown from adulation?
 Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Shak. H. V.*
 Duncan is in his grave;
 After life's fitful *fever* he ſleeps well. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,
 Becauſe it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*
 He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he
 was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*
TO FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.
 The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
 Shake to look on't. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
FE'VERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A ſlight fever; febricula.
 A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a ſufficient
 excuſe for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
FE'VEFEW. *n. f.* [*ſebris* and *ſuge*, Latin.]
 It has a fibroſe root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided
 into many ſegments: the cup of the flower is ſquamole and
 hemiſpherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of
 the ſtalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.
 The ſpecies are nine; but the firſt, called common feverfew,
 is the ſort uſed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts
 of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-
 dens. *Miller.*
FE'VERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]
 1. Troubled with a fever.
 To other climates beaſts and birds retire,
 And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*
 When an animal that gives ſuck turns *feverish*, that is, its
 juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine
 whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. Tending to a fever.
 A *feverish* diſorder diſabled me. *Swift to Pope.*
 3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.
 We toſs and turn about our *feverish* will,
 When all our eaſe muſt come by lying ſtill;
 For all the happineſs mankind can gain,
 Is not in pleaſure, but in reſt from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
 4. Hot; burning.
 And now four days the ſun had ſeen our woes,
 Four nights the moon beheld th' inceſſant fire;
 It ſeem'd as if the ſtars more ſickly roſe,
 And farther from the *feverish* North retire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
FE'VERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A ſlight diſorder of the
 feveriſh kind.
FE'VEROUS. *adj.* [*ſieureux-ſe*, French, from *fever*.]
 1. Troubled with a fever or ague.
 Thou mad'ſt thine enemies ſhake, as if the world
 Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
 2. Having the nature of a fever.
 All *ſe'verous* kinds,
 Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.
 It hath been noted by the ancients, that ſouthern winds,
 blowing much, without rain, do cauſe a *feverous* diſpoſition of
 the year; but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
FE'VEY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diſeaſed with a fever.
 O Rome, thy head
 Is drown'd in ſleep, and all thy body *ſe'very*. *B. Johns. Catil.*
FE'VILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.
 I have done Homer's head; and I incloſe the outline, that
 you may determine whether you would have it ſo large, or
 reduced to make room for *ſeuillage* or laurel round the oval.
Jervas to Pope.
FE'UILLEMORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded
 leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.
FE'UTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the
 kennel.
FEW. *adj.* [preo, peopa, Saxon; *ſua*, Daniſh.]
 1. Not many; not in a great number.
 We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*
 So much the thirſt of honour fires the blood;
 So many would be great, ſo *few* be good;
 For who would virtue for herſelf regard,
 Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Juvenal.*
 On Winter ſeas we *fewer* ſtorms behold,
 Than foul diſeaſes that infect the fold. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*
 Men have *fewer* or more ſimple ideas from without, accord-
 ing as the objects they converſe with afford greater or leſs
 variety. *Locke.*
 The *fewer* ſill you name, you wound the more;
 Bond is but one, but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope's Hor. Imitat.*
 Party is the madneſs of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*
 The imagination of a poet is a thing ſo nice and delicate,
 that it is no eaſy matter to find out images capable of giving
 pleaſure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up
 to that character. *Berkley to Pope.*
 2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.
 To answer both allegations at once, the very ſubſtance of
 that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
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